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of the great Liberator. With respect to the purpose and plan of his work the author says:

> To follow a chronological order we have been guided by the beautiful biography written by Larrazábal, the man called by F. Lorain Petre 'the greatest flatterer of Bolivar'. . . . Petre's monograph contains apparent earmarks of impartiality, but in reality it is nothing but a bitter attack on the reputation of Bolivar.

The subject matter is arranged in 21 chapters, an introductory chapter on the Spanish colonies in America and a concluding section on the man and his work. A most valuable feature of the work is the inclusion of lengthy extracts from the addresses, or writings of Bolívar. The illustrative matter, portraits, and map, add notably to its value.

The material available to English readers on Hispanic American history and especially regarding the great political, military, and literary leaders is, unfortunately, exceedingly limited. From this point of view, we have further reason for appreciating Dr. Sherwell's work which he has written in English instead of increasing the extensive bibliography of Bolívar by another monograph in Spanish. The time of its appearance, too, when attention is called to the work of the great Venezuelan by the celebration in New York, is most opportune.

C. K. JONES.

Documentos para la Historia Argentina. Tomo XIII. Communicaciones Oficiales y Confidenciales de Gobierno (1820–1823). Con advertencia de EMILIO RAVIGNANI. Published by the History Section of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters of the University of Buenos Aires. (Buenos Aires; 1920. Pp. XI, 371. Indexes. Paper.)

The Ministry of Foreign Relations of the Argentine Republic possesses valuable archives which, heretofore, have not been readily accessible to the public. In Volume XIII. of its series of Documents for Argentine History, the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters of the National University of Buenos Aires has just published the contents of a record book preserved in these archives. It was facilitated by Sr. Don Diego Luis Molinari, sub-secretary of Foreign Relations. The Faculty's History Section had determined upon the publication of these documents under the directorship of Dr. Luis María Torres; it has been carried into effect under his successor, Dr. Emilio Ravignani, who, in a foreword, acknowledges Sr. Molinari's service in rendering accessible the treasures of the Ministry's archives, a service to which

he is presently to add another in the study of the papers now published in Volume XIII., which study the History Section will include in its series of monographs. The documents of Volume XIII. concern domestic developments during the administration of Martín Rodríguez, from the year 1820—that is, forward from the crisis precipitated by the province of Buenos Aires in its insistence upon autonomy.

The appearance of this volume is of special interest, not only because of the value of the material for history which it puts into circulation, but also because of the successful progress it indicates in the Faculty's activities. Whereas the earlier publications of the Faculty concerned other matters, those of late years have had to do with the viceroyalty, that is, with the colonial era which preceded that of independence, and, apparently, it was the intention to continue along the single line of chronological order. When Sr. Molinari threw open the door of the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Relations the temptation became too great to resist, and it was desired also to contribute to that period which culminated in the constitution of 1853, and the Faculty has harked back to its three volumes, issued in 1911 and 1912, under the title of *Documentos relativos a la Organización Constitucional de la República Argentina.* The archives of the Ministry are to be levied upon for further contributions to the history of that formative period, and so also are the provincial archives of the Republic, which the Faculty has by no means overlooked in investigations which it has already made. Nevertheless, the colonial era of the viceroyalty is to be neither abandoned nor even neglected. Work there will continue, in evidence of which the Faculty announces, for instance, a *Relación descriptive de los Mapas, Planos,* etc., *del Virreinato de Buenos Aires existentes en el Archivo General de Indias,* second edition, prepared by Sr. Don Pedro Torres Lanzas, director of those archives, in Seville. Simultaneously, however, other work will now be carried on in later periods. Volumes are announced (Volume XIV., *Correspondencia General de la Provincia de Buenos Aires* relative to Foreign Relations, 1820–1823; Volume XV., The Federal Pact of January 4, 1831, and the Representative Commission) which will interlock with the earlier publications of the Faculty.

Here appears the value of possessing such a carefully considered, substantial plan for a large undertaking, as that to which the Faculty committed itself years past: since there is a definite plan, or pattern, a thread ("the organization of the Argentine Republic") dropped some time ago, can be picked up, and the design continued without difficulty

or loss. Since there is such a definite plan, it can be attacked intelligently from more than one point, at the same time, without danger of duplication, derangement, or omission. This intensification of the Faculty's industry and increase in its output, announced by Dr. Ravignani in the introduction to Volume XIII., have been made possible by financial support which has just been voted by a national government which, evidently, appreciates the fact (especially patent to students of these matters) that the History Section's labors merit all possible support.

I. A. WRIGHT.

The Discovery of America and the Landfall of Columbus. The last Resting Place of Columbus. Two monographs based on personal investigations by RUDOLF CRONAU, with Reproduction of Maps, Inscriptions and Autographs, and of original Drawings by the Author; (New York: Published by R. Cronau, 140 East 198th Street, 1921. Pp. 89. Special edition of 300 copies. $5.00)

Has the age-long question as to the Landfall of Columbus in the new world been settled? The reader of the first essay in Mr. Cronau's book will incline to answer in the affirmative, if he accept the evidence adduced as trustworthy. The author's conclusions are based on personal investigations made for the purpose of studying this vexed question. Throughout he checks up his investigations with the journal of Columbus as preserved by Las Casas, and is quite satisfied that the island today known as Watling's Island is the island of Guanahani or San Salvador. He concludes that "if the beach under Riding Rock Point on the west coast be accepted as the landfall of Columbus, and if from that place we follow the track of the Admiral through the Bahamas to Cuba, the log-book of Columbus has no such contradictions or inexplicable passages as confronted all other scholars who tried to solve the Guanahani-Question. These difficulties were but natural, as it was impossible that the statements of the log-book could fit if the landing place was sought at a false spot. *The absolute conformity of the descriptions, as given by Columbus, with the still existing conditions and facts, proves that the Admiral in making the entries in his journal not only observed with great care, but very often went into details*". In his proof, the author relies somewhat on Juan de la Cosa's famous map, as well as other maps of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. He makes the common error of saying that Cosa's map was drawn on an oxhide,—an error to which Stevenson calls attention in the letterpress